News. 1477

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14. 1740. No. 1475.

THERE never was certainly any two Things more opposite, than the *Pretences* and real *Intentions* of the *Opposition*. If the World is inclined to take their Words, then they are to believe them Lovers of Liberty, and in Consequence of that Enemies to Excessive Power. But if, to use the Phrase of a late Writer, *The World is refused to see with its own Eyes*, then sure I am, that these People will appear Enemies to all Liberty, avowed Friends to, and bold Exercisers of, Unreasonable and Unlimited Power. At present I shall confine myself to their Writings, amongst which we may find many Volumes in Defence of the Liberty of the Press, and many more against it. For let any Man compare what they say in one Paper on this Subject with what they say in another, and he will evidently see, that by the Liberty of the Press they mean no more than a Right in themselves to libel whom they please, not only with Impunity but without Reply. What Kind of Liberty can we hope for from these Men if they were in Power, when we see them distracted if any Friend to the present Administration defends their Innocence? Surely they would not be more moderate in the Use of Authority, if they were possess'd of it; nor would they with greater Patience endure that their Conduct should be examined, however decently, however modestly, than they do now the refuting of their Libels. *This* they consider as an Injury, and punish it with the foulest Language; *that*, no doubt, they would conceive an Outrage, and Chains and Dungeons would be its Reward.

After many Years Abuse from the Standing Forces in the Service of the Malecontents, such as the *Craftsman*, *Fog's Journal*, and *Common Sense*, besides innumerable other Occasional Papers and Pamphlets, a new Set of Writers have started up, and have loaded the Administration with still more opprobrious Language, less guarded, and much more Personal, than any heretofore given. In a late Pamphlet on the *Rise and Progress of our Disputes with Spain*, the whole Ministry are charg'd with Ignorance, Pusillanimity, Want of Honesty, and Want of Common Sense: An Honourable Person is particularly pointed out by the Name of *The Grand Assertor*; tho', by the way, the whole Pamphlet is made up of nothing but Assertions; and therefore I am afraid, by Rebound, this Title will fall on Somebody else. This Piece as it was taken from, so it was succeeded by very extraordinary Harangues in another Place; these again were echoed in an *Evening Paper*: I say echoed, and I insist on the Propriety of the Term, the Ends, or, as they are commonly called, the Stings of the Speeches being only repeated. In this Paper the same Honourable Person is stiled *Verres*; which, if a Writer in the *Gazetteer* may be allow'd to have any Acquaintance with *Tully*, signifies an Over-grown, Purse-proud, and Oppressive Statesman. All this, in the Opinion of certain Gentlemen, was perfectly right, extremely decent, and the properest Method in the World to make the Writer famous; the sole Reason for which must be, that this *Pamphlet*, those *Harangues*, and these *Papers*, were Publish'd, Written, and Spoken in their Service.

When all the Town rung with these new Things, when their Author was talk'd of in every Coffee-house, and every Man in a Coffee-house pretended to be certain as to their Knowledge of the Author, was it criminal in a Writer in the *Gazetteer* to believe what every Body said, or to give an Answer to Questions which every Body ask'd him? One Writer in this Paper reply'd to the Pamphlet, and all along treated the Person who wrote it as if dignify'd with a Title. I thought it necessary to take notice of the Papers, and Speeches hinted at in them: Could I do it more properly than in addressing myself to him from whom they came, or at least were supposed by all the World to come? In doing this was I not obliged to observe the Rules of Decency and Good Manners? Where then is my Fault? How is the *Gazetteer* of the 29 *Ultimo* a *Libel*? I would be glad to see the Reasons which prove the Pamphlet, Speeches, and Papers so often mentioned just, fit, and decent; because I am certain those Reasons would demonstrate the *Gazetteer* of the 29th to be no Infamous Libel, but on the contrary a most Proper Reply. Indeed here lies my Crime; Replying at all is a great Offence. The Cause of the Opposition will bear no Replying, and therefore whoever is so impertinent as to interrupt any Speaker or Writer in Favour of that Cause, is an Infamous Libeller, and an Enemy to the Liberty of the Press; that is, when understood in a Malecontent Sense, the Liberty of Charging and Accusing, Abusing and Vilifying, Affirming and Denying whatsoever comes into any Malecontent's Head. This is the heinous Offence, of committing which I stand charged, and of which I am afraid I shall be found guilty. But as I know the utmost Extent of my Punishment, as I shall be pelted with false Assertions, groundless Insinuations, and the worst Names our Language will afford, I shall submit with Patience; for why should I expect better Usage than the *Three Estates*? They have all had it in their Turns, and so shall I. But such is the Mercy of Providence, that they can neither subvert them, nor fix any Sort of Infamy upon me.

If indeed there had been any Indecencies, any false Suggestions, any fixing of Nicknames upon a Noble Person in that *Gazetteer*, then I should have render'd myself Infamous, and that Paper a *Libel*; but inasmuch as nothing of this is alledged, I may boldly pronounce it a Fair Answer, even in their own Opinions. If we are not to Argue with them, why do they begin Disputes? If we are not to consider the Force of their Reasons, what Title will they have to that Fame they take to themselves? If they call Names, must we take no Notice of them? Or if we may do this, why don't they chalk us out a Form? Why at the End of the *Rise and Progress* was there not a *Postscript*, to tell us how its Author would be pleased to have it answered; or to inform us, that having Occasion in his next Speech to call it an Unanswerable Pamphlet, he expected we should write no Answers at all. If Men are neither satisfy'd with what we do, nor will tell us what they would have done in order to satisfy them, why really our Case is hard, and a Man would rather be a *Galley-slave* than a *Gazetteer*. But so it is, that Old Men are peevish, Young Ones are passionate; for my part, I will answer no Pamphlet for the future, till I have a Certificate that the Malecontent who writ it is of a Middle Age.

There is another thing I must take notice of, that in this as well as in all other things these Gentlemen are not agreed among themselves. One Writer speaking of what I mention concerning the Affairs of *Scotland* in the time of King *Charles* II. calls it a Mark of my *Ignorance*, and then proceeds to shew *his own*, by saying, that at that time they took up Arms; wherein he is mistaken, it was in the *next* Reign; and he would have done full as well if he had not mention'd it at all. Another, a much better Writer, understood it as I meant it, and applies it rightly. He makes it a Part of his own Panegyrick, but at the same time beslaves me for injuring a *Nobleman* in his Grave. I protest I do not know how to deal with these People, they not only think all they say *right*, and all I say *wrong*, but they fancy they can make *wrong* right and *right* wrong, by saying what I said, themselves. I make no manner of question that even this Paper will be called a *Libel*, and an *infamous Libel*, tho' there is not a harsh Expression in it, or a Word more than they have compelled me to say in my own Defence; if they do say so, I shall be glad of it, for then another Point will be cleared up, *viz.* that they will no more bear Replies than Answers, and that as they are sure to have the *first*, so they are determin'd to have the *last* Word also. Let this be but once settled, and we shall know what we have to do. If the *good old Cause* requires it, we must submit and be silent, these *Shimeis* must go on railing, and we must leave *Vengeance* unto *Him* to whom it belongeth.

One thing I cannot help being amaz'd at, that these Gentlemen think no body ever writes against them but by *particular Direction*. I cannot possibly conceive how they come to surmise this: Do they imagine that their Reasons convince every body, or that while we differ about every other thing, we should agree in esteeming their Papers and Speeches *right*? If this is not *Arrogance*, what is? If this Method of Arguing be rational, what is absurd? But if the Case be otherwise, if all Men are not *Malecontents* in their Hearts, must they be afraid of letting their *Tongues* own it? Is not this an odd thing to expect? If their Expectations were answer'd, what would become of our *Liberties*? But it may be the Rank of the Author ought to have deter'd me from owning I disagreed in Opinion. But did not he disagree with the *Majority* of the *House* of——? If that was to be a sufficient Reason for *me*, why was not this a sufficient Reason to *him*? How came he *singly* to have a Right to *contradict* them, and the meanest Man in *England* to have no Right to *answer* him? The Ministry they brand as all-grasping, all-powerful, and all-oppressing, claim no such *Prerogative*. They *reason*, are *answered*, *reply*, and suffer *Rejoinders*; whereas the *Opposition* will admit of no *Plea* but what confesses the *Indictment*; for which no Reason can be assign'd except their having no *Evidence* to prove it. If it were otherwise, no doubt, for their own sake, they would give their Antagonists *fair Play*, and not raise Heaven and Earth about a Man's Ear, merely because he will not implicitly believe all they think fit to say.

That mighty Importance which they fancy in every *Pamphlet* and *Evening Post* they have a Hand in, may suggest to them the Expediency of using great Names, talking of sending things to *France*, or getting them perused by some *slim Squire* at home; but really my *Lucubrations* are not of such Consequence; I write not for Prejudice, or for Pay; if I read a thing, and don't like it, it is to me sufficient Direction. And why should it not? These People write without Scruple against an *Act of Parliament*, they give their *Instructions* to the *Legislature*, and can scarce keep within the Bounds of Decency to his *M*——*y*, because he takes no notice of all the *Informations* they have sent him. Now they see plainly, that I read their Writings once a Week, and have done so this many a fair Day: would they have me learn *nothing* out of them? Or *what* would they have me learn, if not a *Readiness* to write on all Subjects, and without Respect of Persons? If I am judged upon my own *Principles* I am right; if I am judged according to their *Practice* I am right, but if their *Opinions* are to be the *Rules* of *Judging*, I am and must be ever in the wrong. The Sum of all is this, That there is no such thing as Sense, Justice, Honour, Honesty, or Decency among such as are well-affected to the *Administration*; but if a Man will think the other Way, then let him do, say, or write what he will, he is a Man of Worth, Resolution, Probity, and what not; he shall have his Name celebrated in the *Craftsman* and *Common Sense*; nay, if that won't do, he shall be praised *three times a Week* in *Evening Papers*. A Man must have no Taste for *Praise* who is Proof against these Arguments, with the additional Promise of a *Seat*, and a *Post* too, when *Time shall serve*. However there will be *Infidels* in *Politicks* as well as in *Religion*, and if there be, no wonder that the *Saints* call them *Names*.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, *March* 12. Since my last came in the Trial Brig, with only two Men and two Boys from Philadelphia, having by Storms on her Voyage had her Master, Mate, and two Men wash'd over-board. Also was brought into the Harbour by a Tender commanded by Lieutenant Fowke, a Spanish Vessel some time since found on the Spanish Seas without any living Person in her, by Tho. Wadham in the Merrythought from Viana.

His Majesty's Ships the Berwick, Defiance, and Hound are come into the Harbour from Spithead; from whence also sail'd to the Westward the Swift, Capt. Mitchel, and the Solebay, Capt. Lushington to the Eastward.

At Spithead is arriv'd the Richardson, from New England for London.

Yesterday Morning the Corps of the late Lord King was carried by a Herse from hence for London.

There are twenty Ships of War at Spithead. Wind at N. by W. and cold for the Season, with a little Snow.

Deal, *March* 12. Wind N. W. Came down last Night and sail'd this Morning his Majesty's Ship the Boyne, for Portsmouth; also sail'd the Oxford, Fisher, and the Clarendon, Way, for Jamaica. Arrived

rived the Charming Molly, Sargent, from Maryland, and the Princeſs of Braſil, Roblet, from Seville. Remains his Majeſty's Ship the Trial, with the ——, Dunn, for Cheſter, and the two Dutch Ships for Orders, as per laſt.

Graveſend, March 12. Paſs'd by the Godolphin, Tonkin, from Maryland; the Barbados Packet, Deaſon, from Leghorn and Falmouth; the Stubbington, Southwick, from Madeira; the Conſtant, Forwood, and the Superbe, Colintz, from Seville; the Mary, Matthews, from Gibraltar; the Dodington, Olive, from Oporto; the Nancy, Tracy, from Santa Crux; the Eubonia, Moore, from Gibraltar; the Charming Molly, Pate, from Rhode Iſland; the John and Sarah, Lawrence, from Maryland; the Abraham, Lawſon, from Barbary; and the Betty, Hereford, from Gibraltar.

LONDON.

Yeſterday the ſubaltern Officers of the Regiments appointed to be ſtation'd at New York were introduced to his Majeſty at St. James's and had the Honour of kiſſing his Hand; after which the ſaid Gentlemen had an elegant Entertainment provided for them at the Glouceſter Tavern, where the Healths of his Majeſty and the Royal Family, the Miniſtry, Secretary at War, Lord Cathcart, Col. Blakeney, &c. were drank, and the Evening cloſ'd with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Gratitude and Alacrity.

Yeſterday Charles Drew of Long Melford in Suffolk, Eſq; was commi tted to Newgate by Col. De Veil, after an Examination of about ſix Hours, on a violent Suſpicion of being concern'd with John Humphrys now in Bury Gaol, in murthering his Father Charles John Drew, Eſq; about ſix Weeks ago; and four Perſons are bound over to proſecute him at the next Aſſizes at Bury in Suffolk for the ſame.

Yeſterday Brigadier General Hargrove Governor of Gibraltar took Leave of his Majeſty, as did alſo Col. Fuller Colonel of a Regiment there, they being to ſet out on Monday next for Portſmouth in order to embark on board one of his Majeſty's Men of War for Gibraltar, to take upon them their reſpective Commands.

The ſame Day a Centinel belonging to the firſt Regiment of Foot Guards attempted to drown himſelf at the Wharf at Scotland-yard, but was prevented; he made a ſecond Attempt, but the Watermen ſecur'd him, and afterwards duck'd him in ſuch a Manner, that 'tis thought he will never preſume to do the like for the future.

On Tueſday the 11th Inſtant was depoſited in the Family Vault at Tewin in Hertfordſhire, the Remains of the Hon. Joſeph Sabine, Eſq: General of Foot; who died at Gibraltar, October 24, 1739. in the 76th Year of his Age, and was there interr'd with all Military Funeral Solemnity and Reſpect that could be ſhewn upon the Occaſion by the Town and Gariſon.

He enter'd early into the Service of his Country, being Four Years a Voluntier on board the Fleet at Tangier in the Reign of King Charles II. but Religion and Liberty prompted him upon the Death of the King to quit the Service, and to enter a Voluntier under the States-General. At our happy Revolution he came over with King William, and ſerv'd under him all the Wars in Ireland; from thence he ſerv'd in Flanders during Queen Anne's Wars, under the Duke of Marlborough: The Four laſt Years he was Governor of Ghent, and the Two laſt Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Forces in the Low-Countries. After the Battle of Dunblaine in Scotland, he was entruſted by his late Majeſty King George to put an End to the Rebellion in North Britain; for which Service his Majeſty made him Governor of Berwick and Holy Iſland; and January 2, 1730. his preſent Majeſty, as a farther Reward of his long and faithful Services, conferr'd upon him the Government of Gibraltar. He was a Tender Husband, an Affectionate Father, and a Faithful Friend.

Yeſterday his Majeſty's Grant paſs'd the Great Seal, appointing George Selwyn, Eſq; to hold the Office of Surveyor of the Meltings, and Clerk of the Irons, in his Majeſty's Mint within the Tower of London, in the Room of General William Evans, deceaſed.

The ſame Day his Majeſty's Grant paſs'd the Great Seal, appointing the Right Hon. the Earl of Tankerville to be Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Northumberland, in the Room of the late Earl of Scarborough, deceaſed.

Yeſterday died in a very advanc'd Age at Turnham Green, the Lady Fiſher, Relict of Sir William Fiſher, Bart.

High Water this Day at London Bridge. } Morning 00 00 | Evening 00 32

Bank Stock 141. India 157 3-4ths. South Sea 96 1-half to 3-4ths. Old Annuity 110 7-8ths. New ditto 108 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 108. Five per Cent. ditto 89 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 86. London Aſſurance 11 to 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 4 l. to 1 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 96. Million Bank 113 3-4ths. Equivalent 110 1-8th.

Lottery-Office, March 12, 1739-40.

THE Managers and Directors appointed by Act of Parliament for Exchanging the Fortunate Tickets in the Bridge-Lottery Anno 1739. *for Certificates, Do hereby give Notice, that Certificates are ready to be delivered out for All Tickets entered on or before the* 11th *Day of March inclusive; and that they will begin to deliver out the ſaid Certificates at their Office near the Receipt of His Majeſty's Exchequer, To-morrow the* 13th *Inſtant, and will continue the ſaid Work of Delivery to Saturday following inclusive, from Ten in the Forenoon till Two in the Afternoon of each Day; during which Time the Buſineſs of taking in Tickets will be ſuſpended.*

This Day is publiſhed,

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the Life and Reign of DAVID King of ISRAEL: Interſperſed with Various Conjectures, Digreſſions, and Diſquiſitions. In which (among other Things) Mr. Bayle's Criticiſms upon the Conduct and Character of that Prince are fully conſidered.

By the Author of Revelation Examined with Candour.

And he ſhall be like a Tree planted by the Rivers of Water, that bringeth forth his Fruit in his Seaſon. His Leaf alſo ſhall not wither. PSALM I.

Printed for J. OSBORN, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noſter-row; and ſold by W. Innys and R. Manby; C Rivington; T. Longman; S. Birt; J. and P. Knapton; T. Aſtley; S. Auſtin; C. Hitch; J. Wood and C. Woodward, near St. Paul's: T. Woodward and C. Bathurſt, in Fleet-ſtreet: J. Hodges, on London-bridge: R. Dodſley, in Pall-Mall: H. Chapelle, in Groſvenor-ſtreet: R. Hett and J. Davidſon, in he Poultry: and J. Leake, at Bath.

Where may be had,

REFLECTIONS upon POLYGAMY, and the Encouragement given to that Practice in the Scriptures of the Old Teſtament. The Second Edition, with a Preface; in which the main Objection againſt the Work is obviated, and the Author's Views in publiſhing it at this Time accounted for.

By the Rev. Mr. STACKHOUSE, *Author of a late* BODY *of* DIVINITY, *&c.*

There is now publiſh'd,

A New Hiſtory of the HOLY BIBLE.

IN the Hiſtory itſelf is given a plain and eaſy Narrative of the Matters contain'd in the Holy Scriptures, from the Beginning of the World, to the full Eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity: In the Notes is digeſted the Senſe of the beſt Commentators, in order to explain the ſeveral difficult Texts, rectify the Miſ-tranſlations, and reconcile the ſeeming Contradictions, that any where occur: In the Objections all the material Exceptions, which are made to the Facts recorded in each Period of Hiſtory are fairly ſtated and anſwer'd: And in the Diſſertations, which attend each Chapter, the moſt remarkable Paſſages are illuſtrated, and the profane and ſacred Hiſtory all along connected. The whole is adorn'd with proper Maps and Sculptures, and all Matters are referr'd to in Scriptural, Chronological, and Alphabetical Tables.

N B. That the above-mention'd Book (either in Sheets or bound) is to be had at Mr. Tho. Aris's Houſe, Printer, in Red-lion-court, Fleet-ſtreet, or at the Author's Houſe, in Milman-row, Chelſea.

Juſt Publiſhed the following BOOKS.

I. VItulus Aureus: The Golden Calf. An Enquiry Phyſico-Critico-Patheologico-Moral into the Nature and Efficacy of GOLD: The prodigious Changes it cauſes in the Minds of Men; ſo as ſometimes to make a Fool become a Man of Parts, and a Man of Parts a Fool. With the Wonders of the Pſychoptick Looking-Glaſs, lately invented by the Author,

JOAKIM PHILANDER, *M. A.*

II. The Memoirs of Signior Gaudentio di Lucca: Taken from his Confeſſion and Examination before the Fathers of the Inquiſition at Bologna in Italy. Making a Diſcovery of an Unknown Country in the Midſt of the vaſt Deſarts of Africa, as Ancient, Populous, and Civilized, as the Chineſe. With an Account of their Antiquity, Origin, Religion, Cuſtoms, Polity, &c. and the Manner how they got firſt over thoſe vaſt Deſarts. Interſpers'd with ſeveral moſt ſurprizing and curious Incidents.

III. A Letter to a Noble Lord. In Anſwer to a Letter to a Member of Parliament, for bringing in a Bill to Reviſe, Amend, or Repeal certain obſolete Statutes, commonly called the Ten Commandments. Shewing that it is not yet a proper Time to repeal thoſe Statutes.

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Publiſhed by a Society of Gentlemen in Dublin.

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THIS Medicine reſtrains in a moſt ſurprizing Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, *i. e.* it infallibly and quickly ſtops all dangerous Bleedings at the Noſe or Gums, ſpitting or vomiting Blood; alſo the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Menſes; bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (if uſed according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of ſeveral Eminent Phyſicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himſelf, and dedicated to the College of Phyſicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shear, at Home or Abroad, *i. e.* in all Climates, therefore muſt be univerſally Uſeful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majeſty's Letters Patent for the ſole Vending of this moſt Excellent Medicine; but alſo a Clauſe in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inſpection of the Cenſors of the College of Phyſicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptick from a Preſcription of Helvetius, and uſe it in the Room of Dr. EATON's; but whoever tries both, will ſoon be perſuaded that Our's exceeds their's in all Reſpects, in a moſt eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Scheme, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradſhaw's Warehouſe behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymiſt, in Bartholomew Cloſe; Mr. William Evans, Bookſeller, in Briſtol; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookſeller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookſeller, in Derby; Mr. Raiks, Printer, in Glouceſter; Mr. Dicey, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Howard, an Apotheeary, at Kidderminſter; Mrs. Trobridge, a Shopkeeper, in Exeter; Mr. Halliſax, an Apotheeary, at Brackley; Mrs. Unett, a Bookſeller, at Woolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worceſter.

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THE only ſhort and moſt infallible Cure in the Univerſe for the VENEREAL DISEASE, from the ſlighteſt Infection to the moſt extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant VIRUS, and the very Bones are affected with it.

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And the moſt inveterate Degree of the French Illneſs, attended with Nocturnal Pains, univerſal Breakings out, and all the other moſt exaſperated Symptoms, are ſoon overcome by it, and effectually and much more ſafely cured than by Salivation, Inungation, or any other Method whatever, and in ſo eaſy and pleaſant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occaſioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to beſpeak it the only appoſite Remedy or true Venereal Antidote in the World; and this ſome Thouſands have to their great Joy experienc'd.

It is pleaſant to take, occaſions no Sickneſs or Diſorder, nor requires Confinement; but may be taken, and the Cure be accompliſh'd, without the Knowledge of the neareſt Friend.

Thoſe who ſuſpect they have received an Injury, may by only a Doſe or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehenſions; for it ſuffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it Root and Branch, in a gentle, eaſy, and moſt effectual Manner.

All ſuch likewiſe as doubt they have ſome remaining Relicts of former Injuries, may by a few Doſes of it intirely free themſelves from all Suſpicion of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulneſs, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and on that Account, in all ſcorbutick, ſcrophulous, and even leprous Eruptions or Foulneſſes of the Skin, Glandulous Swellings and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Doſe, than any other Medidine yet known can by ten.

The Price of this moſt Noble ANTI-SYPHILICON is but Six Shillings a Pot, which, conſidering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. RADFORD's Toyſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up with a Book of Inſtructions, by the Peruſal of which, all Perſons who were ever affected with any Degree of the Venereal Diſeaſe, may perfectly underſtand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the Venereal Poiſon is intirely rooted out of their Bodies

only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noſter Row*.